THREE CENTS PER COYP.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1898.

Ovation at New York to Returned North Atlantic Squadron.

OUTPOURING OF THE PEOPLE

Hundreds of Thousands Cheer the Victors of Santiago de Cuba.

AN IMPOSING MARINE SPECTACLE.

pig Warships Make Fine Display in

Parade Up the Hudson-Sampson

Says the Navy "Has Made No Mis-

thousands of people along the banks of as Hudson and thousands on all styles of river craft blended their shouts in a royal welcome to the returned North Atlantic Squadron, under command of Real-Admiral Sampson, and as fine an August day as could be desired was nature's tribute to the return of the For almost three hours steam | north of all sizes, steam sirens, and small guns along the shores of the harbor, shricked and boomed in an effort to display the heartfelt enthusiasm on the coming of the naval heroes with their battle-scarred ships.

Early in the morning the seven big hips-the New York, Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts, Oregon, and Texas-lay in New York bay just off Tempkinsville, Staten Island. There was no idea with Admiral Sampson that New York was preparing a rousing reception for him, but the news was brought by a tug from the navy-yard, and all the ships of the squadron were immediately put under preparation for dress review. By 9 o'clock the big, dull-looking fighting ships, looming high above the picturesque confusion of smaller craft, which ad come down to get a glimpse of them, along their decks, in long, regular lines, were the white-uniformed jackies, with strongly contrasted against the sombre, lead-colored armor of the ships.

JAM OF RIVER CRAFT. When-the hour for the start came it looked as if it would be impossible for the great ships to make their way through the perfect jam of river craft. Vessels of all descriptions, from the smallest steam launch to the great ocean liner, were banked around the squadron, Cheers and shouts of welcome rose from every deck, and the boats' whistles all dealy there was a movement on the flagship New York, and the big vessel started forward, with a slow, glide. She was immediately followed by the other six ships, in following order: Iowa, Indiana, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Oregon, Texas. It was some time before the vessels could get into review formation, but by time the New York's prow came into line with Governor's Island the other ships had formed in a regular line.

TREMENDOUS CHEERING.

The start was made accompanied by tremendous cheering, screeching of voices, and booming of cannon. From Castle William came the first salute. It was merely a flash of bright red, which was immediately smothered in a sheet of smoke before the detonation was heard. Then came the roar across the waters, and the ships headed right up the river on the way to General Grant's tomb. All along the line, on piers, sheds, houses, and every possible point of vantage, peo-ple were packed. The river craft, crowding the warships close, were jammed with passengers, sinking the sides of the vessels almost to their guard-rails on one side, giving the impression that even the ships themselves bowed in union salute to the returned naval heroes. The width of the Hudson river was a struggling, fluttering, darting mass of color, confu-

over the water, which had been calm at he Battery, was churned by the action of the hundreds of steamers, and wave dashed over the small boats, and sheets of spray dampened the passengers on the lower decks of the larger steamers.

SEA OF HUMANITY.

As the grim-looking battleships moved up the river the crowds became denser and the enthusiasm more marked. At Riverside Drive, with its steep, grassy slope, the scene was like a vast amphitheatre. Tens of thousands of persons covered the green slope, and as the bat-tleships approached a mighty cheering that reverberated back and forth tom of the slope an observation-train crawled lazily along, keeping even with the ships. Above this was a vast eral Grant's tomb, which was to mark the beginning of the return of the squd on, where a national salute of twenty-one gubs was fired. The tomb, standing high, white, and solemn, far above the waters of the river, looked to be built upon a foundation of faces. For the first time in the parade the

battleships drew together. Just at the as if expectant of the climax. Sud denly, from the sides and the turrets of battleships there was a vivid flash; following this a tremendous roar, nouncing the first gun of the national sa bled down towards the water and up air until the ships had been almost hidden, but the roar, coming again as the big battleships boomed a salute nation; as the warship saluted tho final resting-place of General Grant, and guns that sounded the knell of Admiral Cervera's ships at Santiago boome a reverential obeisance to the dead hero. The salute ended, the return of the squadron along the line of review was be-

It was a repetition of the enthusias tle scenes on the way up the river. Every whistle that could be brought into use played its part; every bell, every band whistle that could be brought into use played its part; every bell, every band joined in honoring the fleet, and above all, were the resounding echoes of the shouts from on water and on land. The parade of the ships from the time it passed the Battery on its way up the river, to the Battery on its way up the river, to the say the American dispatch-boat since the has men the it repassed on its way to the anchorinception of hostilities never has remained on board.

age off Tompkinsville, S. I., occupied just two hours and thirty-five minutes. THE SCARS OF BATTLE.

In no way did the big ships show the hard usage to which they had been subjected. The Brooklyn's twenty-seven holes, with the exception of those through the smokestack, had been patched, and the big ship had been repainted and polished till she shone. On the starboard side could be seen a great steel patch over the hole where one of the Vizava's shots could be seen a great steel patch over the hole where one of the Vizcaya's shots went through, and on the quarterdeck a wooden patch, where the deck had been torn up. The armor-belt still holds the print of a large shell, and a critical eye can see the dents made by several more, even through the gauze of new, gray paint. The Iowa has a patch over her bow, where she was hit by a 6-inch shell, and the Indiana had patched up the hole in her deck. All the ships have been painted and their peace trappings arranged, so ed and their peace trappings arranged, so that as reminders of one of the greatest naval battles ever fought they are rather

SAMPSON CONGRATULATED.

Previous to the starting of the parade, Mayor Van Wyck and the Citizens' Com-mittee boarded the New York. The Mayor, in a short address, heartily congratulated Admiral Sampson and the officers and men under him on their heroic work in Cuban waters, and extended the welcome and freedom of the city to them. Admi-ral Sampson responded briefly. Admiral Sampson, looking far better

than when the war commenced, is very glad to get home. Speaking of his crews, and especially the crews of the Indiana, Iowa, and New York, who have had no shore liberty for seven months, he said: They have borne their privations in a manner beyond all praise.

And summing up what has been one of the most successful and important nava campaigns in the history of the world, Sampson said:

"The navy has been very fortunate. We have, I think, made no mistakes." How much Sampson contributed to the

ecess of the war, the efficacy of his ad vice and the splendid manner in which he directed the largest fleet ever under the command of one man in the history of the United States, will not probably be known or fully appreciated until the hisory of this war is written. The health of the fleet is excellent. The

ships need docking sadly—the Indiana, Iowa, and New York especially. The first named will probably require a thorough overhauling of her machinery. One of her condensers became disabled on the trip

Shortly before leaving Guantanamo har-bor for the United States the Brooklyn ran on a mudbank, where she stuck for twenty-four hours, but was hauled off

SAMPSON AT HOME.

Admiral Sampson went to his home, in Glen Ridge, N. J., to-night. He was accompanied by Mrs. Sampson and the other members of his family. He was enthusiastically received

SPANISH SPY SET FREE.

Mobbed in Atlanta and Severely Beaten-Claims to Be a Vanderbilt.

ATLANTA, GA., August 20 .- Joseph Castellanos alias George Eduard Vanderbilt, arrested in Tampa, Fla., three months ago as a Spanish spy ,and since that time imprisoned at Fort McPherson, was given his liberty, as were three other suspects there to-day. The men quickly were ready for movement. Strung out separated, and "Vanderbilt," clad in the here and there a blue-coated officer; and tion here was so demonstrative that he was soon placed in the Central Police Station for safety, and his numerous wounds were dressed there. He took his departure under cover of darkness. On reaching Atlanta, "Vanderbilt" was

recognized by a crowd of half a dozen drunken soldiers. They stopped him, but he refused to be interviewed. The soldiers decided to take him by force, and "Vanderbilt" took to his heels. This urged the soldiers on, and they were joined by a lot of citizens, who pummelled the fleeing man freely. "Vanderbilt" ran into a candy-factory at the corner of Alabama and Pryor streets. A large crowd collected about the store, and when the little man appeared at the door, with two officers, who had been sent for, the cry of "Spanish spy" was set up, and it did not take the mob long to add the cry of "Kill him!" "Shoot him!" "Hang him! The noise served to bring others into the procession, which swelled to large proportions, and by the time the police-station was reached, 2,000 people were at the heels of the officers. When the station was reached the officers rushed the little fellow into the guard-office, and the great iron grates were quickly closed to keep the mob back. Officers ran to the front

doors and stood guard at them. "They turned me out this morning." said Vanderbilt excitedly, "and I am not a Spanish spy, but an American citizen and a Cuban general. See, I have the stars on my coat-sleeves to show my rank in the army."

Vanderbilt was bleeding from three or four wounds on his face and throat. One soldier had cut at him with a knife and left a bloody mark on his forehead. Another had grabbed him by the throat and left the print of the fingers.

He claims to be a relative of Cornelius Vanderbilt's, and says his mother is at present in New York.

COMPLICATIONS AT HONGKONG. Dewey's Dispatch-Boat Ordered to

Leave-This According to Law. SAN FRANCISCO, August 20 .- A spe cial from Hongkong says Consul-General Wildman has requested of the Hongkong authorities permission for the ships of the American fleet now at Manila to be allowed to dock and repair here. The question presents such serious complications that it had to be submitted to the British home government for an answer. Meanwhile, the harbor police ordered the gunboat Zafiro, which arrived here with dispatches from General Merritt and Admiral Dewey, to leave British waters within twenty-four hours. The Governor

is much distressed at the situation.

NO SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE. WASHINGTON, August 20.-The Navy Department authorities discount the sig nificance given the report of the enforce ment of the neutrality laws at Hongkong by ordering the Zafiro from the har-bor and deferring permission for the American fleet to dock there. Admiral American fleet to dock there. Actions between recently received orders from Actions-Secretary Allen to report on his plans for docking and repairing the ships of his fleet. The cablegram sent him on this subject gave only instructions to make an inquiry as to the most available means for attending to the repairs, which are much needed, and to report as early as possible. Admiral Dewey undoubtedly immediately set about negotiating to se cure a suitable place where the work could be executed. and the request to the

ACTION ACCORDING TO LAW. The action of the British harbor police at Hongkong in ordering the Zafiro to

authorities at Hongkong for permission probably followed immediately, and doubtless was carried on the last trip of

in port longer than the period named. Permission to remain longer than that time would be a breach of neutrality, and an action against which, in the case of Spanish vessels, at certain other points in western waters, this government protested. The signing of a protocol, in the view of the naval authorities, would not view of the naval authorities, would not alter the circumstances of the case, as in the absence of a treaty of peace or some special arrangement by which the time of remaining in port could be extended without breach of neutrality, the neutrality restrictions operate to the same extent as in time of actual war.

MILES PLEASED WITH HIS ARMY.

Porto Rico Turmoil Expected to

Cease On Departure of Spanish. PONCE, August 20.-Night.-General Miles returned to his headquarters her this afternoon. He was greatly pleased by the appearance of the troops at the front. He witnessed target-practice by Other Language Goes to Emphasize Above the soldiers, and was present at a flag-raising at General Wilson's camp this morning, which was accompanied by music and cheers. While at the front General Miles com-

municated with General Macias regarding depredations committed between the lines. General Macias replied courteously, and the two officers jointly agreed to apprehend the offenders near their re-spective lines. General Macias said the Spanish troops would begin retiring short-

The commission for Porto Rico will mee on as General Gordon can reach her It is believed that the existing turmoil wil ase upon the evacuation of the fsland by the Spanish. Alarming reports of threatened outrage

continue to pour in, but none of them were confirmed to-day,

CABLE TO MANILA WORKING. President Wires Merritt and Dewey

Congratulation On Surrender.

WASHINGTON, August 20 .- Major-General Merritt has notified the War Department that the cable from Hongkong to Manula is again in operation. The dispatch from General Merritt came

direct from Manila, and was received at the War Department at 11:12 P. M. It read as follows. "Manila, August 20, 1898. 'Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

"Cable now working to this point. (Signed) "MERRITT." (Signed) Adjutant-General Corbin immediately earried the dispatch to President McKin-There was a conference between a. While nothing was made public. it is believed dispatches were sent direct from the President to both Major-General Merritt and Rear-Admiral Dewey probably expressing gratification at the nature of the terms of the capitulation to which the President had given voice

OLD GLORY STILL WAVES.

Raised Over Clipperton Islands After Mexicans Had Hauled It Down.

during the evening.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., August 20 .- The steamer Alice Bianchard, Captain Broderick Warner, has arrived from Clipperton Island, after a passage of eleven days, with fifty-five tons of pulverized phosphate rock.

Among her passengers is Theodore Gus-man, who has been on the desolate island for nearly thirteen months. Mr. Gusman figured in a somewhat heroic light on Clipperton Island a few months ago, when he refused to haul down the American flag when ordered to do so by the Mexican warship Democrata.

can warship Democrata.

The crew of the Mexican warship raised their flag over the islands in place of the Stars and Stripes, but it was taken down as soon as they left. Mr. Gusman says that since that time the American flag has been flying over the islands.

PORTO RICAN TOWNS ABLAZE.

Probably Work of Natives Destroying Spanish Property.

PONCE, August 29 .- Morning .- The tion of Va-Juana Diaz appeared to be ablaze last night, and half a dozen big fires have been reported, but no details have been received. The fires were probably the work of natives engaged in destroying Spanish property. RIOT NEAR MILES'S QUARTERS.

A small riot occurred here this morning, adjoining General Miles's headquar but the disturbance was quickly quelled, Colonel Clouse, of General Miles's staff, dispersing a howling mob of Span-iards by flourishing his revolver.

HOSPITAL-TRAIN AT FT. THOMAS. Siek and Convalescent Soldiers Be

longing to Gen. Lee's Corps.

FORT THOMAS, KY., August 20 .- A hospital train of thirteen cars, which started Thursday night from Fernandina, Fla., arrived to-day with 101 sick and convalescent soldiers from the Seventh Army Corps. Fifty others listed to come here were too far gone to risk the journey, and were left at Fernandina. There was not a death on the trip, and though som are very weak, it is believed nearly all will recover. Among the patients are the following members of the First Florida: Edson Way, William Walton, Edward Gibson, Samuel Cooley, James F. Hamton, James W. McLean, Obe D. Byrd, Charles Medary (musician), Louis Lenier Granville Lefevre, Thomas McLaughlin Gille E. Pagan, and James H. Edwards.

MOVEMENTS FROM CHICKAMAUGA. Sanger to Lexington, Ky .- McKee's Division to Knoxville. CHICKAMAUGA MILITARY PARK

August 20.-Brigadier-General Sanger. commanding the Third Division of the First Corps, will move his headquarters from Camp Thomas to Lexington, Ky., to-morrow.

Brigadier-General McKee, commanding

issued orders to the regiments of his di vision to-day to proceed to Knoxville, This division will go out as rapidly as transportation can be provided

Total Loss, \$350,000-Chicago and Northwestern Railway Suffers, CHICAGO, August 20 .- The Northwest-

GRAIN ELEVATOR BURNED.

ern terminal elevator, at Market street and the Chicago river, was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a total loss of \$250,000. Of this amount \$30,000 fell upon the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, whose freight-yards are close to the elevator. The balance of the loss falls upon the elevator company, which owned the grain which was in the build-SHAFTER'S SANITARY REPORT.

Total Number of Sick, 1,111-New Fever Cases, S7.

WASHINGTON, August 20.-The War

Department to night received the follow-ing sanitary report from General Shafter: "Sanitary report for August 20th: Total sick, 1.11; total number fever cases, \$7; new fever cases, \$7; number fever cases returned to duty, 178." Three deaths were reported.

Cavalrymen Reach Montauk. NEW YORK, August 20.-The transpor morning, and anchored offshore, to wait for the health officer of the camp. She has men of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry

All of the Philippines Thought Embraced in Capitulation.

WORD "SUBURB" ELASTIC.

Construction of the Terms.

ONE VERY UNUSUAL PROVISION.

Reference to Return of Surrendered

Reported Insurgent Raids in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 20 .- Official announcement of the terms of the capitulation agreed on at Manila reached the War Department this evening, in a dispatch from General Merritt. It was the first notification, officially, of the nature of the stipulations, and embraced the complete terms in six articles. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact significance of the terms of capitulation, but the best opinion obtainable to-night construed the language to embrace all Spanish possessions in the Philippines, and not Manila alone. While the preamble specifically cites the functions of the commission to be to determine the details of the capitulation of the city and defences of Manila and its su burbs, and the Spanish forces stationed therein, it is pointed out that the word "suburb" is an elastic expression, and the language of Article I., stating that the Spanish troops, both European and native, capitulate with the city and defences, goes to emphasize this construction. This is the view expressed by Wat Department officials, and considered in this light, goes to confirm the press dispatches stating that the capitulation involves all of the Philippines.

UNUSUAL PROVISION. One unusual provision is embraced in the reference to the return of surrendered arms, the article providing for the return when the Spanish evacuate "or the American army evacuate." This, however, is a formal expression, and Secretary Alger to-night showed that there need be no alarm on that score, by his statement, "There is no thought of the Americans evacuating."

All unsettled points in the terms of the surrender will have to be finally determined by the President, though there is no doubt that he will approve whatever agreement General Merritt makes. The terms make no reference to the harbor, and strictly provide for land occupation. Admiral Dewey, however, has made no report of the terms.

No present difficulty will be experienced in feeding the 15,000 Spanish troops on the

RAIDS IN CUBA.

The reported insurgent raids in Cuba caused considerable comment in official circles, but the view was taken at the War Department that the raids did not indicate a purpose on the part of the Cubans to disregard the suspension of hostilities. It is presumed that the raids occurred before the Cubans were aware of the armistice arranged by the United States authorities.

POST-BELLUM CHURCH QUESTIONS. They Offer No Difficulty, Says Archbishop Ireland.

WASHINGTON, August 20.-Archbishop Ireland, who has been in this city for several days, left to-night. During his stay he had a number of conferences with President McKinley, with whom his relations are of the most cordial character. The Archbishop has declined to discuss the significance of his calls upon the President, but it has been generally understood that he was acting in the interest of the Catholic Church as to its protection in our new possessions. Arch-bishop Ireland dismisses as without foundation the statements that Church mat-

the Associated Press to-night he made the

statement which follows:
"The Church question in our new pos-sessions offers no difficulty whatever. Two principles are already settled by the Constitution and laws of America. There will be no union of Church and State, such as is established by custom in cer-tain Catholic countries of Europe. There will be a complete protection of all properties and of all persons. With such principles Catholics in the United States are satisfied, and Catholics in our new possessions will be satisfied. The so-called Church question need not be considere by military or peace commissions. It is fully regulated the moment the flag of this country is raised over this territory.

"The people of our new possessions understand this matter very well, I am sure and will loyally accept the situation. It may not be very easy for them at first to adapt themselves in all cases to this sli uation; but the embarrassments felt will be but temporary. The people will soon realize that it is their duty to support rebutions. In the greater number of parish es, moreover, Church properties yield am ple revenue to meet all expenses. Th Church everywhere in our new posses sions is thoroughly organized; it bears no nissionary or experimental aspect, but has the full form and the full strength of complete organization, and is well pre-pared to care for all her interests without the help of State or charitable aid. It demands no favor, no privilege—naught but liberty and legal protection of the na-tional and civil rights of its members.

NO FIELD FOR MISSION WORK.
"Certain people who talk of those ter
ritories as fields for missionary effort from the United States do not know what the are talking about. They might, with as much sense, organize missions for the conversion of the Catholics of Washington as for the conversion of the Cath-lies of Santiago, Habana, or San Juan and their labors would have as much prospect of success in Washington as those cities of Cuba or Porto Rico. The separation of the countries of South America from Spain and Portugal brought

Rico than in other territories, formerly colonies of Spain's, because, in Cuba and Porto Rico there will be for her the liberty and stability of order which our flag guarantees.

"Cuba and Porto Rico form an ecclesistic province, with the Archbishop of Santiago as Metropolitan, and suffragan bishops at San Juan and Habana. This province will take its place in the American hierarchy just as do the Province of Baltimore and that of St. Paul, making the fifteenth ecclesiastical province in the United States, and bringing to our Catholic population an addition of two and a half millions—not to speak of the islands in the Pacific. islands in the Pacific.

"So, whatever else will come to America from the late war, considerable increase of numbers and power will come from it to the Catholic Church. As a Catholic, I am very much satisfied with the way things have been going—and as an Ameri-can, I am, of course, thoroughly satisfied. But if I were to speak at length of my feelings, as an American. feelings as an American, the interview would be too lengthy, and I will stop at the religious feature of the situation."

FOR AND AGAINST EXPANSION.

Conference On Our Foreign Policy-Hawaii and Equal Rights.

SARATOGA, N. Y., August 20 .- The na tional conference on the foreign policy of the United States resumed its deliberations this morning. It was presided over by Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, In a brief address he defined himself as an

anti-expanionist.

Moorefield Storey, of Boston, next addressed the conference. He protested against the establishment of any government in any of the conquered territory, unless with the free consent of the governed, given by vote at an election. He also opposed the adnission of Cuba and Porto Rico as States In conclusion, Mr. Storey said:
"We have said that the native popula-

tion of Hawaii was not entitled to vote upon the vital question which we decided against their will; that by reason of their color, or race, or ignorance they may be governed without their consent. It will be far more difficult hereafter to in-sist that the colored voters of the South are entitled to rights denied to the colore voters of Hawaii, and so that the equality of right, which is the first of rights, is jeopardized within our own borders, and problems which we thought the civil war had settled are reopened to fresh GOMPERS AN ANTL

The next speaker was Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation of Labor, who spoke against expansion, Mayor P. W. Meldrim, of Savannah, presided at this afternoon's closing ses sion. . He expressed himself as an ex-pansionist, and in favor of the United States spreading its power and over the islands recently acquired by con

After a number of other addresses resolutions were unanimously adopted ap-proving President McKinley's course, and leclaring that the newly-acquired terri-tory should not be returned to Spain, but that as soon as the people of the new region are able to govern themselves, they should be permitted to do so, the United States retaining only the neces-sary naval stations; in the mean time, the United States to control the islands. The convention adjourned to-night, subject to the call of the chairman.

RETALIATION AGAINST SPANISH. War Threatened in Porto Rico

Spaniards Terror-Stricken PONCE, PORTO RICO, August 19 .- (De layed in transmission.)-A war of retali ation against the Spanish residents of the island within the American lines is threatened; retallation for the horrible outrages committed by the Spanish troops at Clales, where over eighty persons are said to have been macheted by the soldiers. The revolting details of the butchery of men and women, the assaults on young girls, and nameless mutila-tions have stirred a cry for vengeance. Early this morning the natives burned the town of Cota, seven miles from here. The Spanish residents fled. Throughout unding country the Spanlard are terror-stricken, and are appealing to kept by Spaniards here, which were open ed after the signing of the peace protocol have been closed again, through fear of

rioters. HYSTERICS SUPPRESSED.

To-day's editions of two papers, which hysterically demanded vengeance and the expulsion of all Spanish-born residents were suppressed by the military authori-ties, who are doing all in their power allay the fears of the Spanish inhabitants.

Captain Evans, the provost marshai with two companies of the Nineteeth in-fantry at his command, has doubled the provost guard, but the military have dif ficulty in preventing individual cases or

The natives who are fomenting the trouble, are of the lower class, and many of them are criminals. Over twenty-five of the ringleaders in the disturbances have been arrested.

The report hat the Concha arrived

CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Assassinations, Murders, and Other

Homicides Continue in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, ARK., August 20 .- The carnival of crime inaugurated in Arkansas several weeks ago continues without abatement. At Paragould Henry L Bramlet was asleep in his bed when an unknown assassin crept up to his window and shot him, killing him instantly. There

A cutting affair, in which two prominen farmers figure, is reported from Carroli county. R. C. Marsey accused a neighbor named Philips of making derogatory re-marks concerning him. The men tought with knives, and Phillips was fatally The decomposed body of a well-dressed

man was found near Blackville, in Conway county. The head was severed from the body. The body is unidentified, and there is no due to the murderers. Alvin Smith, a young farmer was found near Mount Pleasant, suffering

from a fractured skull, and died with-At Harrisburg two negroes fought over a woman, and one is dead and the other infured.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S WILL The Estate Said to Amount to \$4,900,000. BERLIN, August 20.- A Dantzic pape

publishes an outline of Prince Bismarck's will. The paper asserts that the estate amounts to 20,000,000 marks, although it was sworn at 3,000,000 marks. Count Wiltiam Bismarck inherits the Pomeranian estate, with the exception of Rheinfeld which Prince Herbert Bismarck gets, Prince Herbert also receives the valuables deposited in the Bleichroder's Bank, estimated at 1,000,000 marks, for which he pays Count William 300,000 marks. Countess Von Rantzau receives 900,000 marks, and each of Count William's three daughters gets 100,000 marks.

BLANCO NOT TO HAND OVER CUBA. His Objection to Doing This Respected by Spain. MADRID, August 20, 10 P. M.-A Cab-

inet minister who was interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press this evening said it was certain that Captain-General Blanco would not hand America from Spain and Portugal prought to change of religion; nor will the separation of Cuba and Porto Rico from Spain bring any. Indeed, the Catholic Church will flourish better in Cuba and Porto

FRIENDLY TO US NOW.

German Comment on the Protocol-Wild Tale of American Cruelty.

Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) BERLIN, August 20.-The signing of the protocol engrosses the attention of the press. The more serious papers and nearly all the periodicals appearing this week take the view that Spain has only herself to blame, and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive. While the Agrarian and other professedly anti-American organs continue their hostility, a majority of the comments are decidedly friendly to

The Vossische Zeitung, for instance

says:
"Not only do we gladly render justice to the warlike deeds of the American nation, but we also recognize the moderation of the victors. America not only know how to act vigorously, but how to act wisely and to avoid unnecessary bloodered." The Kreuz Zeitung, after a similar cognition of American moderation

A HERITAGE OF WOE.

"Whether the United States will finally rejoice in the inheritance of Cuba we are inclined to doubt. What Spain failed to accomplish it is now the duty of Wash ington to carry out, if even the semblance of necessity for the war is to be pre-served. Order must be restored in the island, at all hazards. The Americans must determine the question of ways and means, but to surrender Cuba to the rebels, their proteges, is impossible, no matter how much Garcia and his bandits may desire it."

The Berliner Post, which is of a sim flar opinion, thinks that, "with the dis-appearance of an honest Spanish foe, there has arisen a foe much more to be dreaded—the insurgents." The Vorwaerts concludes a long review of the situation as follows:

ALAS, THE TRUSTS!

"We are convinced that the truest onds of friendship might prevail between Germany and the great transatlantic re public-a friendship which would be of benefit to both-but, alas, the American petroleum and sugar trusts and the East Elbian junkers in Germany exert a domi-nating influence upon their respective governments, and there is little prospect of those bonds of friendship while a strong possibility of great economic con-

flicts is always present."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the situation at Manila, highly praises the American naval officers, expressing its confidence that the efforts now being made will soon restore complete order, so that business can be conducted safely. It adds: "Now that the Star-Spangled Banner waves, all danger to German commercial interests is past."

The Berlinger Tageblat congratulates Admiral Dewey on his promotion, and says he understood how to preserve friendly and correct relations with the German squadron, even during the greatest difficulties.

PESSIMISM DIRE. flicts is always present."
The Cologne Gazette, discussing the

PESSIMISM DIRE.

The Zunkunft publishes a long pessi-mistic article from the pen of Professor Lombroso, predicting a crisis in Spain-possibly a fall of the dynasty-and a dan-ger to the United States from the rise of the military and colonial spirit.

The political and economic relations of

the United States and Germany are also much discussed. United States Ambassa-dor White is highly praised for his unceasing efforts to re-establish them on a thoroughly friendly basis. The Agrarian papers, however, take the usual course with them in opposing harmonious rela-

he war published a mass of the wildest ales from its New York correspondent, now prints a letter alleged to have come rom one Slovack, declaring himself a says that several of his countrymen in the army have been thrown into furnaces and burned alive as punishment for disobedience and desertion, Two, he says, were hanged and several shot dead beause they slept on duty. TORPEDO EXPERIMENTS.

From information obtained at the Navat Department, it appears that the govern-ment maintains a high opinion of the value of torpedoes in naval warfare, despite the contrary experiences of both the Ameri-ans and the Spaniards. A series of torpedo-boat night attacks fashioned as closely as possible after actual warfare has been one of the features of the evolu-tions, and a naval officer who was present assures the correspondent of the Associ-ated Fress that the experiments conclugively demonstrated the high effectiveness of the torpedo-boat and the torpedo. At the imperial luncheon given at Wil-

helmshohe on Thursday, in honor of the birthday of Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria-Hungary, Emperor William paid a glowing tribute to his Imperial ne bor and ally, calling him "a model for all rulers of the present day." REPORTS ON THE WAR. Count von Goetzen's reports on the mil-itary achievements of the Americans have greatly interested Emperor William,

who reads them before they go to the War Office. The reports all go to Lieutenant von Bombach, a member of the general staff, who is commissioned to write from them, and other reliable sources, a special technical history of the of the war, for the use of the general staff.

Saturday Night Arrests Ben Jackson, a negro, occasioned some excitement among the passengers on a

Clay-street car last night by his disor derly conduct. A blue-coated custodian of the city's peace accompanied him to the Second-District Station, and he will stand before the throne to-morrow morning. Mr. R. E. Reddy proposes to institute the reform of his washerwoman, so he last night had her-Liza Ann Taylor-

locked up at Second Station on the charge of stealing his clothing.

Eddie Archer (colored) administered a beating to Ethan Mallet, and insists that it was badly needed. He is doing his insisting in the Second-District Station.

Willie Farrar's anger against Harry Porter was so great he could not sanisfy it with his fists, so he used a knife. Forter was little hurt, and Farrar is resting easily behind the bars at the Second Statles. The Weather.

WASHINGTON, August 20 .-CLOUDY Forecast for Sunday: For Virginia-Partly cloudy

weather, with showers in ex-

creme southeast portion; warmer; variable winds. For North Carolina and South Carolina-Showers; southwesterly winds. THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND YESTERDAY was clear and pleasant. The sky at midnight was overcast. State of thermometer:

Beginning of American Sovereignty Over the Islands.

THE RAISING OF OLD GLORY.

Delay in the Proceeding Causes Much Dissatisfaction.

ARDOR OF THE PEOPLE COOKS

Great Indignation That the Ceres

Exclusive-Anti-Annexation Protest

from Political Societies

SAN FRANCISCO, August 20,-The steamer Glenfarg to-day brought the fellowing advices:

ernments of the United States and Hawall, by which the Newlands annexation resolution will be made operative will take place. With the exchange of ratification and the hoisting of the flage the sovereignty of the United States over these islands commences. The date and time were arranged after several conferences had been held be-tween United States Minister Sewall and

in raising the flag caused much dissatisfaction in the community. The public was led to believe that the American flat would be raised immediately on the are rival of Admiral Miller. The Philadele phia came in on the 23d ultimo. Soot after her arrival it was given out that the flag would not be raised at once, but that for good reasons, the important event must wait several days. PEOPLE'S ARDOR COOLS.

became passive, and it is doubtful, in the light of these developments, if the hoisting of Old Glory will be a success, and as enthusiastic as it was expected to be. President Dole and his Cabinet are blamed for throwing cold water on

wallan Government announced that they wished the event to be made an impressive and memorable one. To that end arrangements were made to have proper exercises. Preparations went on until the Sth, when a delegation from the Annexation Club called on the Executive to at certain to what extent the local organiin the ceremonies. They were given to understand that the hoisting of the flag would be an entirely official affair; that rolunteer in the American army, who the details would be settled later in conference between Minister Sewall, Admiral Miller, and Minister Cooper, and that uptil the close of the conference no-thing could be promised. The next day it was given out that the ceremony would iast but fifteen minutes, and would con-sist of playing the Hawstian national anthem, saluting the Hawaiian flag with twenty-one guns by the Philadelphia Battwenty-one guns by the Prinadelphia Bac-tery, and the hauling down of the flag. This would be followed by the reading of President McKinley's proclamation, and then the Stars and Stripes would be float-ed to the breeze and saluted.

MUCH INDIGNATION.

The announcement of the programme caused much indignation, and it became necessary to modify the plans and allow

The town is full of rumors as to what will happen after the flag is raised. It has been stated in a positive manner that United States Minister Sewall would be proclaimed Acting Governor, and President Dole would step down and out. On the contrary, President Dole will, in all probability, remain at the head of affairs as Chief Executive until Congress provides for his successor. The only change vides for his successor. The only change will be the retirement of H. O. Cooper, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, the Minister of Foreign and the head of the Educational Department, and will not be retired to private life. Ministers S. M. Damon and James A. King will remain at the Finance and Interior offices, re-

ney-General Smith will remain in office until after the commission has framed laws for the future government of Ha-The government has given notice that

The protest says in part:
"Whereas, the Senate and House of.

resolution has not been passed upon by Whereas, by memorial, the people of Hawaii have protested against the con-summation of any invasion of their poli-

Independence expresses the principle that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; there-

"Resolved, That as the representatives of a large body of native Hawaiians, we solemnly protest against annexation in the manner proposed, and without reference to, or obtaining the consent of the people of the Hawaiian Islands." THE ST. PAUL ARRIVES.

mony is Made Severely Official and

Honolulu, August 11 .- To-morrow will be an eventful day in the history of Hawaii. At fifteen minutes before noon the formal ratification between the Gov-

the Hawaiian Government. The delay

Finally, the government announced that Friday, the 12th, would see the flat raised. In the mean time, the people

fair to state that they place the responsibility with Minister Sewall. When Admiral Miller arrived the Ha-The Kreuz Zeitung, which throughout zations would be permitted to participate.

the public to take some part in the exercises. Yesterday it was decided, after the formal ceremony, to allow some congratulatory exercises, including the singing of patriotic songs. Messrs. Thurston, Sewall, and Hatch will deliver addresses, The town is full of rumors as to what

spectively,
Minister Sewall will remain in Honolulu as an attache of the State Department, as the Hawaiian Government has given up the legation at Washington. Attor-

all employees must appear to-morrow af-ternoon and take the oath of allegiance to the United States. ANTI-ANNEXATION PROTEST. The Hawaiian political societies filed a protest against annexation on the 6th.

Representatives of the United States have passed a joint resolution for the annexa-tion of the Hawaiian Islands, and such

tical rights, and have frequently appealed to the President, Congress, and people the United States to refrain from further participation in the wrongful annexation of Hawaii; and
"Whereas, the Declaration of American

The transport St. Paul arrived from San Francisco on the 6th. After remaining in the port four days, she sailed for Manila. The Gientarg left Honoiuia on the lith. The New York transport bave arrived in Honoiulu.